

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 3438

日三十二年一月十日

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8th, 1885.

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號八百四十八

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 6, ERSA, German steamer, 552 C. Kuehert, Hamburg 4th January, Rice.

A. R. MARTY.

January 7, PEKING, British steamer, 654, Emperor, Shanghai 4th January, General STEPHENSON & CO.

January 7, CELEBES, Dutch steamer, 1,423, G. de Haan, Amoy 6th Jan., General JAMESON & CO.

January 7, FOXTON, British steamer, 509, G. Wistotsky, Swatow 6th, General DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

January 7, YANGTZE, British steamer, 783, Schulz, from Whampoa, General STEPHENSON & CO.

January 7, KIANG-FING, Amoy str., 360, Holmes, from Maceo, Hallest, RIBBLEFIELD & CO.

January 7, WHAMPOA, British steamer, 1,109, J. E. Williams, Sydney 10th December, Brisbane 13th, Townsville, Cooktown, and Thursday Island 23rd, and Port Darwin 26th, Coal and General RIBBLEFIELD & SWIRE.

January 7, SPANAWAT, British 8-m. coh., 825, J. GARRICK, Fremantle via Batavia 20th Nov., Sandalwood STEPHENSON & CO.

January 7, MARIE, German bark, 465, H. Island, Amoy 5th January, Balast, WILSON & CO.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MARTELL'S OFFICE.

7th JANUARY.

Orient, German bark, for Bangkok.

Cebes, Dutch str., for Saigon.

Ingraham, German str., for Nagasaki.

DEPARTURES.

January 7, DORALIS, British str., for Swatow.

January 7, MARY-AUSTIN, British steamer, for Canton.

January 7, CHINTUNG, Amoy str., for Shanghai.

January 7, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, Siamese bark, for Bangkok.

January 7, PEKING, British str., for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Elsa, str., from Haiphong.—2 Europeans and 2 Chinese.

Per Feling, str., from Shanghai.—54 Chinese.

Per Cebes, str., from Amoy.—176 Chinese.

Per Hainan, str., from Amoy.—30 Chinese.

Per Whampoa, str., from Sydney.—Capt. Young and Captain, Mr. E. W. Thomas, 2 European women, 1 Malay, 14 children, and 160 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Douglas, str., for Swatow.—Lieuts. W. H. Connolly and A. T. Patterson, and Mr. John Harvey.

REPORTS.

The Dutch steamer Cebes reports left Amoy on the 6th inst., and had light breeze and calm sea.

The British steamer Polaris reports left Swatow on the 6th inst., and had light variable winds with passing showers and foggy weather. In Swatow straights Kao, Seeno, and H.M.S. Merlin.

The British steamer Polaris reports left Sydney on the 11th ult., and experienced strong Northerly winds and cloudy weather to Brisbane; arrived 13th, noon; left same date 2 p.m.; thence to Thursday Island had light to fresh Northerly winds and fine weather; calling at Townsville and Cooktown, arrived at Thursday Island at 1 p.m., and had light winds and fine weather; left for Port Darwin at 2 p.m., and had light winds; left same date at 5 p.m., had light N.E. winds and fine weather to Balast straits; from there to Mindoro Straits had strong N.E. winds and cloudy weather; from there to port light winds and fine weather.

24 KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road.

CUTLER PALMER & CO., Wig Shippers

ON LONDON, BORDEAUX, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, LIMA, KURRACHEE & CO.

Their Representatives in China—

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Hongkong.

—LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Shanghai.

Call attention to some of the items consigned to their care by this well-known house.—

CIGARETTES, Larose, Mouton, St. Julian & ST. HOLLICK.

CHAMPAGNE, Royal Wine, as supplied to

SHERRY, Selected White Seal and Amorous.

These Sherrys are also shipped in Jars.

INVALIDS' PORT WINE.

SCOTCH WHISKY, from fusel oil.

COGNAC, Four Stars, Three Stars, Two Stars

Prices on application to either of the above firms.

2112 VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date.)

A. FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER, Liverpool, Cardiff, July 23.

Gustav & Oscar, Cardiff, Sept. 3.

Chandernagor, Penang, Sept. 4.

Isabel, Cardiff, Sept. 13.

Jesse Osborne, Hamburg, Sept. 17.

Malbret, London, Sept. 25.

Dene, Plymouth, Oct. 8.

North American, Penang, Oct. 11.

Ternagora, New York, Oct. 14.

Thiara, Newport, Oct. 24.

Birman Wood, Penang, Nov. 1.

New City, New York, Nov. 11.

Hindooes, Cuxhaven, Nov. 13.

Yorkshire (s.), London via Hamburg, Nov. 15.

G. H. M. A. & Co., Liverpool, Nov. 19.

Charnore (s.), London, Nov. 21.

Oxford (s.), Liverpool, Nov. 21.

Glenlyon (s.), London, Nov. 22.

Breconshire (s.), London, Nov. 22.

Asiles (s.), Liverpool, Nov. 22.

H. J. S. Himalaya, Queenstown, Nov. 22.

B. Boran (s.), Antwort, Nov. 23.

INSURANCES.

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

156 & 158, BROADWAY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to take applications for LIFE INSURANCE at reduced rates.

PUSTAU & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st August 1884.

64 NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents of the above Company are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & CO., Hongkong, 1st January 1884.

116 SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GEANT TARIFFS to against FIRE at the Reduced Current Rates.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents.

Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1881.

INTIMATIONS.

MANILA CIGARES.

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Our Special Brands are made from the finest

TOBACCO grown in the PHILIPPINES.

HAVANA CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Several Choice Brands, Specially

Selected for

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1885.

W. BREWER has just received

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

Christmas Illustrated.

Hood's Comic Annual.

Diamond Annual.

Illustrated London News Almanack.

Cassell's Illustrated Almanack.

Good Year Annual.

Sunday Magazine Annual, and

New Patent Cigarette Makers.

Morland Silver Pencils in Fancy Designs.

A quantity of New Double String Tennis Balls.

Tennis Shoes.

Croquet Sets.

Law Tennis Sets.

General's Golf Shoes.

General's Dress Shoes.

New Designs in Inkstands.

New Photograph Albums very

beautifully illuminated.

New Invitation Note Paper and Envelopes.

New Invitation Card with Fancy Designs.

New Violin Strings, &c., &c.

W. BREWER, Queen's Road.

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NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
FARMERS AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRY,
And
LITERATE WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS LIFTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communication be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of record.

All letters for publication should be written on one side only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not paid for a week will be discontinued until paid.

Order for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 8TH, 1885.

In the course of his letter, elsewhere published, the Tientsin correspondent of our Shanghai morning contemporary respects the old question of the alleged designs of Russia upon Korea. He says, referring to the collision between the Chinese and Japanese at Seoul, and the consequent difficulties resulting therefrom:—"The Powers most interested in Russia, which certainly will, whenever she chooses, take the incomparable harbour of Port Louis, and thereby gain a magnificent harbour on the Pacific, open at all times, and with room and scope enough for the navies of Russia. Probably, in future years, Port Louis will become the Russian capital of the Ossian's Asiatic dominions. Once taken, the port will dominate Japan and render the possession of Yesso, Japanese territory, precarious. As the design of Russia is well known, and cannot be disputed by any one, it is possible that the recent events at Seoul will hasten occupation." While agreeing with the writer just quoted that Russia would like to enter into possession of so goodly a heritage as the port named, we must join issue with him on other points of considerable importance, and at the same time will offer some information on the port referred to.

It may not be generally known that Port Louis is synonymous with the new Korean Treaty port of Yuenan, otherwise known as Wonsan by the Koreans and Gosen by the Japanese. It is situated in Broughton's Bay on the north-eastern coast of Korea, in latitude 39 deg. 19 min. N. and longitude 127 deg. 26 min. E., nearly half-way between Fuson, on the south coast of Korea, and Vladivostock. The town, which contains some 10,000 inhabitants, stretches for about a mile along the southern shore of the bay, and consists of two thousand houses collected into one main street with many short narrow lanes opening from it. It has two open market places, where fairs are held every five days. The town, like most Korean towns, is mean and dirty. The houses are built of rough undressed stone, with small rooms, and the shops, though numerous, are very ill supplied with goods. The chief exports consist of hides, horns, bones, gullies, beans, gold-dust, fish, and small quantities of millet, skins, furs, seaweed, &c. The soil of the country round Yuenan is rich, and under skilful cultivation might be made very productive. Within a short distance of the port mines are reported to exist, and gold is found freely among the neighbouring mountains. One steamer took away as much as 700 lbs. weight of the precious metal in bars and dust. The cattle of this part of Korea are fat and plentiful, and are easily obtainable at low rates. But the chief glory of Yuenan is the harbour, which is undoubtedly a fine one. It is spacious, easy of access, well sheltered, and possesses a convenient depth of water; added to this it is open all the year through. Naturally Russia, confined to her present frozen ports and inhospitable climate, would like to push southwards, and secure this valuable harbour, and she has no doubt long had her eye upon it as a convenient station for her Pacific squadron.

It is not impossible, moreover, that the Russian Government have been patiently awaiting a turn of events in the Far East favourable for intervention in some way in Korea. Perhaps the recent despatch of a reinforcement of three ironclads to their squadron in these waters was influenced in a degree by the hope that the shuffling of the political cards might afford an opportunity for furthering their interests in the peninsula kingdom if not in China. The danger to be apprehended from Russian designs on Korea was, however, we believe, recognised by His Excellency Lt. Hung-Chang some few years ago, and largely helped to influence his action in persuading the Korean Government to enter into treaty relations with Western Powers. The result of that action, which has been to open up the erstwhile "Forbidden Land" to foreign trade, has also been to impose a silent but none the less serious check on Russia. That Power could not, as the Tientsin correspondent of the *C. Daily News* asserts, take Port Lazareff, or Yuenan as it should be called, whenever she chooses. She would at least require a decent pretext for interference in Korea, and that is not so easy to discover now that the Korean Government welcome foreign merchants and give them liberty to reside and trade in their ports. No longer is there any chance of a Russian vessel approaching the Korean ports being fired upon and but little of a shipwrecked crew being treated with inhumanity by the Korean people. Moreover, the seizure of Yuenan by Russia would almost necessarily involve the annexation of a very large slice of that small kingdom, namely, the whole of the two northern provinces of Hamkiung and Pungn. Such a step would not only be viewed with alarm by China and Japan alike, but would also excite the grave disapproval of all the Treaty Powers; who might, indeed, do more than remonstrate, unless they had in some way become disunited and indisposed to make common cause against aggression. At the same time, the danger exists as a possible contingency, of which both the Chinese and Japanese Governments should take due note, of not allowing their mutual jealousies to blind them to it. The establishment of Russian power in Yuenan would be a standing menace to both China and Japan, while it would also in no slight degree threaten British supremacy in these waters, and would certainly necessitate the maintenance here of much more powerful squadron than has hitherto watched over British interests.

The British ship *Pegasus* was discharged from the Kowloon dock yesterday, and the British steamer *Mongolian* goes over to that dock to-day.

The value of the fishwa and shark's fin exported from India to China last year was Rs. 600,000. The value of the produce of Bombay, mostly cotton and yarn, exported to China was Rs. 16,200,000.

United Indo-Chinese says:—"By the order of the Minister of Marine and at the request of Admiral Courbet, Lieut.-Colonel Poyen, of the French Legation, is to be sent to Keling to report on the defences and works required in order to ensure the occupation by the French troops of the northern part of Formosa."

The following telegram in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, dated London, 28th December, puts the fall of British mission between France and China in a somewhat different light:—"The parleying which has been going on between Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Marquis Teng, Chinese Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, with a view to British mediation between France and China has been suspended, such mediation being unacceptable to China."

The following appears in the *Philadelphia Weekly Times*:—"The prevailing opinion of the French press appears to be that of M. Ferry's two blunders—the revision of the Constitution and the war with China—the latter is decidedly the most serious, and that unless some power soon intervenes, as is to be expected, to do the will of M. Ferry's Premiership as to the mission, the French are getting tired of the excitement of shooting down Chinamen, especially since their friends in the Far East are getting the worst of it. By all means let the Empress of India mediate, even if she has to send Louis of Hesse over to accept her fellow Empress," offered Major Victoria, his brother, who had been looking at that in light. The same paper says that the Empress of China is sending her troops into battle!"

A correspondent who has received letters from Chefoo writes to the *C. Daily News* that up to the 26th ult. all was quiet in Korea. The Chinese-Japanese Foreign Office arrived there on the 19th ult. and enquired and left again on the 21st for Korea. On the 22nd ult. were 170 Japanese soldiers of the Legion Gaul at Champa, but none in Seoul; while there were 1,000 Chinese troops in camp at the capital, as well as about 2,000 poorly drilled Koreans and a number of irregulars. There were two Japanese men-of-war in harbour at Chefoo, in addition to the German gunboat *Albatross*, the American corvette *Concord*, and H. M. S. *Albion*, the French corvette *Concord*, and H. M. S. *Albion*. The Trenton left Chefoo on the 20th ult. for Nagasaki, General Foot, U. S. Minister, having by her. No disturbance was anticipated at the date of latest advice until the Japanese reinforcements should arrive, nothing being known of their movements.

The following abstracts from the *Peking Gazette* in the *Daily News* is the following: dated November 17th:—"A Decree announcing the receipt of a memorial from Pan Ting-hua, Governor of Kwangsi, reporting a series of signal victories over the French in Tonquin, and forwarding lists of officers recommended for general and other ranks. The names of the killed and those who have succeeded in the campaign place upon the banks of the river opposite Li An Hien on the 2nd October between General Su Yuan-chun and the French. The Chinese gained the day, the slaughter being very great. General Chia Chia was wounded during the fight, but was bound up and continued the struggle. Fight went on until the 10th October, in the course of which General Chia Chia, the chief of the Chinese force, was killed, and the French officer was killed with a large number of the enemy, exclusive of those wounded. General Yang Yu-shih and Brigadier Chen Shun-chang also came into collision with the enemy on the 8th October at a place called Tung-hai-hsiang. A list of rewards follows, at the head of which is bestowed the hereditary title of 'Chia-ku' to the wife of the general who was the first to kill the French officer. The memorialist reports that an engagement took place upon the banks of the river opposite Li An Hien on the 2nd October between General Su Yuan-chun and the French. The Chinese gained the day, the slaughter being very great. General Chia Chia was wounded during the fight, but was bound up and continued the struggle. Fight went on until the 10th October, in the course of which General Chia Chia, the chief of the Chinese force, was killed, and the French officer was killed with a large number of the enemy, exclusive of those wounded. General Yang Yu-shih and Brigadier Chen Shun-chang also came into collision with the enemy on the 8th October at a place called Tung-hai-hsiang. 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EXTRACTS.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

With health, reasons, genial skies,
Erik trade, and prosperous enterprises;
We silent, latred east aside;
The mighty Empire's gates thrown wide.
And fax and near.
Good news shall on the breezes ride!
Yet brighter cheer—
A kindness thrives, opposition die;
And congealing match fair Liberty;
Strong law the law-abiding shield;
Just law drives treason from the field.
If ill in others' joys be good;
And with the toads of others, bad;
Chaste temperance and moral laws
Flourish and through all days endure;
Then the New Year.

No hope makes glad, but promises sure.
And still I hear,
A voice that calls from off unseen;
And sounds earth's clamouring crisis between.
God-fearing lives, true faith and love,
Still onward to that country move,
Where joy is seen, and know no end,
And friend no more need with for friend.

A Happy Year!

A. E. M., in *N. C. Daily News*.

BARBADOS.

In commencing a brief sketch of the island, at the present time, drawn from the recollection of a stay extending over a year and a half, it may not be inappropriate preliminarily to point out that Barbados, Barbuda, and Bonaire are three distinct localities. This may at first sight appear obvious, but their separate identity is by no means universally recognised among Englishmen, who are apt either to consider them one and the same, or to class all three as portions of the Bermudas. The fact being that Bermudas is more than 1,000 miles apart from Barbados, and not much less from Barbuda, while Barbados and Barbuda are nearer 300 than 200 miles apart—distances contemptible, perhaps, on a small scale map to the Englishman, but nations enough on the spot. Barbados, then, is the most easterly and the farthest to "windward" of the West Indian Islands. It is about the size of the Isle of Wight, very much in the shape of a ham, with the knuckle pointing pretty well due north; while the capital, Bridgetown, on the open roadstead of Carlisle Bay, stands a little to the west of the most southerly point. The town does not improve on acquaintance, and proud and as though the Barbadians are with their little island and all that is therein, I think that some certainly do feel after visiting Port of Spain in Trinidad and Georgetown in Demerara, that their capital is worthy of them. Bridgetown, to sum up and put rid of this unpleasant subject at once, is one of the worst-ordered, ugliest, dirtiest, and most detestable towns that can well be conceived. In the principal street there is hardly room for two carriages abreast; and the negro being an obtrusive animal, locomotion is difficult and conclusive to much bad language and swearing. One object worthy of remark in Bridgetown is the statue of Nelson, in a small open space of ground, duly christened Trafalgar Square. The statue, which in itself is remarkable for nothing save that it is painted a vivid green, is emblematic. I take it, of the instinct of the Barbadians to keep his memory of the same colour. It is extraordinary to look at the country and see the industry which has been employed in utilising every inch of it. Everywhere sugar, sugar—before which all must fall. The trees were ruthlessly sacrificed to the saccharine Moloch till a diminished rainfall warned the planters that this rainlessness means rainlessness, and led them to place under the protection of the law such trees as were left. Barbados, within an area of 166 square miles, contains a population of between 170,000 and 180,000 people. Of these, rather less than 2% are black, and pure whites, the remainder being coloured and black, the latter greatly predominating. The Barbadian negro in his own country is a treacherous, idle, lying, thieving, sensual creature, with little to render him to his white brethren. His insolence is proverbial, and nowhere shows itself more strikingly and consistently than in the public streets. As surely as a white man's carriage appears, so surely will the negro, whether driving or doffed, do all that he can to obstruct the white man's passage. It is no use to speak to him, for the only result is an insolent rejoinder, and it is better not to drive him or take his wheel off. Patience (for black policemen are like ours in England, rarely to hand when wanted, and, unlike ours, when at hand inefficient) is the only resource; and when at last the shabdryan, or donkey cart, is drawn out of the way, the negro will most likely start off just as you are alongside with a yell, and at the nearest approach to a gallop which his quadruped can raise, in order to frighten your horses if possible. The donkey cart is a favourite conveyance with the negro, and the number of them is so great as to constitute a serious nuisance. To annoy the negro as a rule, most brutal, but yet, curiously enough, he is very shy of killing a dog. The behaviour of the ordinary negro towards his children is also marked by great brutality. They will send them out to steal sugar-cane, and thrash them barbarously if they return empty-handed or are detected; nor are they gentle to their wives, or reputed wives; and there have been instances where an incensed husband has found the stick insufficiently severe for purposes of conjugal correction, and has resorted to a saw as better fitted for the purpose. In a "row" the negro's weapon is a razor, the blade turned back on to the handle and fastened to the end of a stick; a very efficient weapon in a crowd, inflicting a nasty wound without any immediate fear of actual killing. Cutting and wounding is consequently an offence dealt with more severely than others in Barbados, and the fondness of the negro for his razor is so thoroughly recognised that not only are none given to the West Indian regiments, but the men are forbidden to have them, and to be shaved is, I believe, a distinct offence. As though the negroes are most expert, and burglaries are frequent, especially in the smaller houses. A hen roost it is almost impossible to preserve from them, and if they get into one, they will sweep it clean. Their mode of proceeding on such occasions is, I am told, as follows:—Having an entry, they seize each bird from the porch, put its head under its wing, and whirl the unfortunate fowl round and round in the air five or six times. The result of this (as I can testify) is that the bird remains torpid, and apparently lifeless, and is thus easily stowed away in a bag without danger of inconvenient cackling. Nor is it against their better only that such attacks are directed; for they prey equally upon each other. Every night in Barbados is made hideous by the discharge of curious old fire-arms out of the windows of the shanties as a warning that the inmates are on their guard. It need hardly be said that they are vindictive, and that their vengeance is characterised by meanness and cowardice. It is nothing uncommon for one—with a grudge against another to wait till his enemy's slanty is closed and then, having barred the door, to burn it over his head by a judicious use of kerosene oil, in such sort that those within shall hardly have time to escape. Children are frequently employed by the negroes on these occasions to avoid suspicious appearances, and it is very rare that an incendiary is detected.—*Macmillan's Magazine*.

THE DRAMA IN OLDEN TIME.

In 1563 there was a plague in London, of which 21,530 perished. Archbishop Grindal advised Sir William Cecil, the secretary (afterwards Lord Burleigh) to forbid all plays for one year, and if it were for ever, he said that would not be amiss. They were acted on scaffold in public places, like the interludes; and, like them, with no more stage appointment than the dressing of the actors. Now that the public throned to be thus entertained, the place of acting commonly chosen was one of the large yards, which have not yet everywhere disappeared. The yard was a great square rudely paved, entered by a gateway and surrounded by tall buildings on the level of the first floor, and a second gallery sometimes surrounding the yard on the floor above.

Therein, at 1*l.* Net per Annum.

On Coals 6*l.* Net per Annum.

On Petrolou in h-
consed Godown 1*l.* Net per Annum.

On First-class Chinese
Tentments 2*l.* Net per Annum.

On Second-class Chinese
Tentments 3*l.* Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Agents for Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1881.

INSURANCES.

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—

On First-class European
Godowns 1*l.* Net per Annum.

On First-class Godowns
& Merchandise stored

therein 1*l.* Net per Annum.

On Coals 6*l.* Net per Annum.

On Petrolou in h-
consed Godown 1*l.* Net per Annum.

On First-class Chinese
Tentments 2*l.* Net per Annum.

On Second-class Chinese
Tentments 3*l.* Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Agents for Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1881.

1*l.*

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LUM SIN SANG, Esq.

BAN HUP, Esq.

YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.

CHAN LI CHOY, Esq.

Q. HOI CHUN, Esq.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2 Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1881.

1*l.*

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either half-
yearly or annually.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for one or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sum not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

1*l.*

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE ASSURANCE ONLY.

Policies issued, all profits belong to Policy-
holders on application are made annually.

STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING

31st DECEMBER, 1880.

Accumulated Funds \$11,379,944.

Reserve over all Holdings 2,210,335.

Surplus over all Holdings 2,210,335.

Income for year 1880 2,271,559.

C. SETTON LINDSAY,

Res. Manager,

Department of the East.

BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & Co.,

Agents, Hongkong.

4*l.*

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of £65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

1*l.*

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on First-class Godowns at 1*l.* per Cent. Net premium per Annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1881.

1*l.*

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1884.

1*l.*

TEANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current rates.

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

1*l.*

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1883.

2*l.*

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES ON FIRST-CLASS RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1881.

1*l.*

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1882.

1*l.*

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at a net premium, and other Insurance.

Agents at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1882.

1*l.*

FIRE-CLASS RISK.

RATES OF FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS REDUCED to a PER CENT. NET PER ANNUM FROM THIS DATE.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Impartial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1881.

1*l.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINAMAN ON THE 7th JAN., 1881.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece \$2.05 to 3.10

American Drills, 15 lbs., per piece \$3.00 to 3.95

Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 40 lbs. \$85.00 to 127.30

Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 30, per 40 lbs. \$80.00 to 120.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 32 to 40, per 40 lbs.